An Obituary Headline Which Greatly Shocked Max O'Rell.

ALL PALL MALL GAZETTES

Such, the French Critic Says, Arc American Newspapers - Journalistic Enterprise-How One Reporter Scooped the Town.

Max on the Press.

By his discovery of America Christopher Columbus has furnished the old world with an inexhaustible source of amusing novelties. You pass from the curious to the marvelous, from the marvelous to the incredible, from the incredible to the impossible realized. But it is to American journalism that

the palm must be awarded.

I shall speak later on the Sunday papers, those phenomenal productions that fairly take your breath away.

Take the daily papers; eight, ten, sometimes twelve pages, each consisting of eight or nine columns of tine print, the whole for two or three cents. So much for the quantity.

The first thing that attracts your. attention is the titles of the articles. The smallest bits of news cannot escape your notice, thanks to these wonderful bead-lines. It requires a special genius for the work to be able to hit upon such eye-ticklers. Here are a few that I noted down in

New York, Chiengo and other large

The death of Mrs. Garfield, mother of the late president, was announced with the heading:

"Death of Grandma Garfield." The marriage of M. Maurice Bernhardt: 'Sarah's Boy Leads his Bride to the

Altar."
The execution of a criminal was announced by a Chicago paper under the

"Jerked to Jesus." The reports of two divorce cases at Chicago were entitled respectively: "Tired of William. Mrs. Carter Finds Fault With Her Hus-

band's Kissing. An article on Prince Bismarck was headed in large letters "Bismarck Withdraws." Just underneath in very small print was: "His Resignation as Chancellor of the German Empire." The marriage of young Earl Cairns.

who had been betrothed several times, was announced to the American ladies thus: "Garmoyle Caught at Last." Mr. Arthur Balfour, having refused to reply to some attacks of the Irish Na-

tionalists, a prominent New York paper

thus announced the fact: "Balfour Doesn't Care a -During his last visit to America, Mr Joseph Chamberlain was invited by the members of a New York club to -a dinner given in his honor. At the eleventh bour, the right honorable gentle man, being detained in Washington on state business, was obliged to send and excuse himself. Next day I read in the

New York Herald: One Dinner Less For Joe. While I was in the United States the papers were constantly speaking of a certain financier named Jacob Sharp. Accused of fraudulent dealings, this gentleman had been arrested, but subsequently released untried. The press indulged in much comment on the matter, and such remarks as: "All mortals have their trials except financiers.'

One morning the newspapers were obliged to desist from their attacks: poor Jacob had passed away from earth Thy same day, I met the editor of one of the large daily papers.
"Well," I said, "here is a fine occa-

sion for a grand head-line to-morrow; you are not going to let it slip, I sup-"What do you mean?"

"How can you ask? Why, Jacob gone up the ladder, of course.'

"Splendid." he exclaimed.
"Shame out hee! my dear editor, thou didst not findth at one."

'I must have it. How much will you take for it?"

"I'll make you a present of it," I said. Next morning, the death of the financier was told in two columns, headed:
"Jacob Gone Up the Ladder!"

If ever I wanted to apply for a juornal istic post in America, this would be my most weighty recommendation in the eyes of my future chief,

LIVELY READING. I did not know what lively reading was until I saw an American newspaper. American journalism is above all a sensational journalism. If the facts reported are exact, so much the better for the paper; if not, so much the worse for the facts. But the papers are always lively leading. Picture to yourself a country where the papers are all Pall Mall Gazettes, with this difference, that the articles, instead of being always by One Who Knows," are sometimes by

"One who doesn't." To succeed as a journalist, it is not necessary to be a man of letters, to be able to write leading articles in literary style; the only qualification necessar is to be able to amuse and interest the reader; this must be done at any cost; all styles are admissible except the

The accounts of trials in the police or at the courts of assizes eclipse the novels of M. du Boisgobey. I, who never read tribunal reports in the English newspapers, was more than once surprised in America to find myself deeply interested in the account of a trial for murder, following all the details of the case, and unwilling to miss a word. Alternately moved and horrified, I would read to the end; then passing my hand across my forehead, I would say to myself, "How silly! it is mostly fiction,

The American journalist must be spicy, lively, bright. He must know how to, not report, but relate an accident, a trial, a conflagration, and at a push make up an article of one or two columns in length upon the most insignificant incident. He must be interesting, readable. His eyes and ears must be always open, every sense on the alert, for, before all and above all, he must keep ahead in this race for news; by a confrere his reputation would be blasted:

But you will perhaps exclaim: "What is the poor fellow to do when there is no What is he to do? And his imagination, is it given him for no pur-pose? If he has no imagination he had better give up the idea of being a jouralist in America, as he will soon find

This is how one American reporter made a reputation at a bound. Chicago people are still proud to tell

The young fellow was taking a walk one evening in a retired part of the town on the lookout for what adventure history does not say. All at once, a human form lying motionless on the ground attracted the sight of our hero. He drew near to it, stooped down and found it to be a corpse. His first impulse was to immediately seek a policeman and tell him of the discovery. But second idea came; it was more practical and he adopted it.

This was it:

noon, so that by running straight to the police station he would be making the matter public and furnishing his brother reporters with a column or two for their morning papers. It is a catch. this corpse, and not to be lightly given away. What to do? Simply this. Our away. journalist drags the body into an empty building near at hand, and carefully hides it. At II next morning he "discovers" it by chance, goes as fast as possible to make his declaration to the police, and then hastens away to the office of his newspaper with two col

His paper comes out at 2 in the after

umns of description written overnight. At 2 o'clock the paper announces: "Mysterious murder in Chicago; discovery of the victim by one of our reporters' The morning papers were outdone

the other evening ones nowhere. This is the kind of talent you must have in order to stand a chance of making your way in American journalism. Crimes, divorces, elopements, mesal iances, gossip of all kinds furnish the papers with three-quarters of their con-tents. A mysterious affair skilfully handled will make the fortune of

newspaper.
For several weeks, during the months of February and March, 1888, the American papers were talking about a young lady of good family in Washington who, it appeared, had become engaged to a young Indian named Chaska, a tawny brave of the Sioux tribe. There were descriptions of the wild man, descriptions of the festivities which were to be held in his honor at the camp of the great chief Swift Bird, descriptions of the gorgeous ornaments with which the members of the tribe would be ornamented-nothing was wanting; day after day fresh details were added. Then the despair of the young lady's family was pictured. The threats of an indignant father, the tears of a dis tressed mother, nothing, it seems could touch the heart of the fair one but the piercing eyes of Chaska.

At last the marriage takes place, not only in broad day, but in church. It is not Swift Bird who blesses the young people, it is the parish priest. Ro mance gives place to verity, and with-out the slightest sign of their being disconcerted the papers announce—in a few lines this time only—that the young lady has married a clerk in the Indian affairs office.

THE INTERVIEWER AT HIS BEST. All this is as nothing. It is when there is a criminal case to handle that American journalism becomes simply

The criminal is no sooner arrested than the reporters hurry to his cell and get him to undergo the curious operation, now known throughout the world as interviewing. He is treated with all the consideration due to a man in his position. "Mr. So and So, of the Earthquake, presents his compliments to Mr. Blank, charged with murder. and requests the privilege of a few min-utes conversation." To be accused of an important crime gives a man a certain standing in America. The more atrocious the crime, the more interest ing the accused, and columns upon columns of print supply the public with his slightest sayings and doings. He is the hero of the day. From the prison the reporters go to hunt up the wit nesses, whom they also interview in their turn. Regular examinations,

these interviews. I know of several American newspapers having quite a staff of detectives—yes, detectives. If a criminal escapes justice, or an affair remains surrounded by mystery, these new-fash-ioned journalists are let loose every morning on a search for the criminal or to try and pick up threads of infor-mation that may lead to the clearing-up of the mystery. These detectives are employed not only in cases of crime, but work just as hard over a divorce or an elopement: it is journalism turned private detective agency. A newspaper that can boast of having brought a criminal to justice, discovered the hiding-place of an unfaithful wife, or run a ravisher to earth, is rewarded by

an increased sale forthwith. If there is any love story mixed in with the affair, if there are a few piquant details, you may easily imagine that the public gets the worth of its 2

The American is gallant, and when the victim is of the feminine gender, I can assure you the accused generally gets a pretty drubbing in the press. JOURNALISTIC DETECTIVES.

American journalism carries the spirit of enterprise still further. Not content with trying criminals, it hunts them out and brings them to justice. Policeman, magistrate, public prose cutor, judge—the journalist is all these. The slightest thing that can make the paper attractive is seized upon with avidity. The headings, which I have spoken of are called into requisition on all occasions, and there is nothing down to the mere announcements, that will not suggest to a wide-awake editor one of these wonderful eye-ticklers. Thus the Saturday list of preachers for the morrow is headed in the New York Herald: "Salvation for All", or

Guiding Sinners Heavenward.' Another paper heads the list: 'Dodging the Devil.'' In some papers you will see the list of births, marriages and deaths headed respectively: "The Cradle," "The

respectively: "The Cradle," "The Altar" and "The Grave;" in some others more facetious: "Hatches," "Matches" and "Dispatches." Compared with the French and papers, the American dailies have neither the literary value of the former nor the authority of the latter

in the matter of political foreign news. The French newspapers are most of them literary productions of incontestable worth, but, with the exception of one or two leading articles and the literary, musical and dramatic criticisms, nothing very serious in the way of information is to be found in them. The foreign intelligence is of the most meager, and usually consists of a few lines furnished by the Havas Agency: "The Emperor of Germany is a little better," or "Queen Victoria has returned to Windsor Castle from Scotand." &c.

Mr. George Augustus Sala once said very wittily that the French papers bear the date of to-morrow and the news of yesterday. The satire is a lit-tle severe, but it is not unmerited. He might, however, bave taken that opportunity for reminding his numerous readers that, if the Parisian papers are nferior to the London ones in the mat ter of news, they are greatly their su-perior in the matter of articles. It is rue we have no longer among our journalists, Roqueplan, Karr, Mery, Janin, Prevost-Paradol, Girardin, Taine and About; but we have still John Lemoinne. Weies, Sarcey, Rochefort, Wolff, Lock-roy, Vacquerie, Scholl, Eouquier, Ber-gerat and many others, who offer to the public every day articles stamped with genius, or at the least sparkling with wit. Yes, we have still a goodly

group of such. For the intelligent, serious man, the English daily papers have only the attraction of the correctness of their cor-

respondence, home and foreign.
It consists of facts in all their aridity, but still facts. As for the articles, few persons, I fancy, read those productions

written, with few exceptions, in the dry, thready, pedagogic style much affected by lower-form school-boys, and often deserving the favorite comment of the late M. Lemaire, professor of the Lycee Charlemagne: "Heavy, sticky, diluted in versions."

diluted in vacuum. An American newspaper is a condomeration of news, political, literary, artistic, scientific and fashionable, of reports of trials, of amusing anecdotes, gossip of all kinds, interviews, jokes, scandal, the whole written in a style which sometimes shocks the man of taste, but which often interests, and alwave amuses.

I must say that, if you want to hear America and everything American severely criticized, you have only to go to Boston. There you will hear Boston and England praised, and America

picked to pieces. "Are you an American?" I once asked of a gentleman I met in New

"Well," he said, after some hesitation, "I'm from Boston."
Fancy! being born in Boston and obliged to be an American! That's hard.

The American public is not composed merely of the refined society of Boston and New York, and the press is obliged to cater to the public taste. When the public taste is improved the newspapers will reform, and perhaps one day the London Times will cease to be the most prosy sheet in the world.

NEWS BY CABLE. As for political news, sent over from Europe, one needs to allow a little margin on what one reads in the American apers; but it is impossible not to praise the activity which animates the press.

Thus, for instance, I was in New York on the day that M. Victorien Sardon brought out "La Tosca" at the Porte St. Martin theater in Paris. The first representation took place on Saturday. The next morning my newspaper gave me a most analytical description of the performance in two columns tele-graphed from Paris. In other words, the Americans were able to read Sarah Bernhardt's latest triumph earlier than the inhabitants of Lyons and Marseilles, who had to wait for the Paris papers.

Thanks to their journalism, the Americans have at least an idea of what is going on in every part of the world; they know our new plays, they read our new books, they keep informed of every event, just as if they were neighbors. And how is it possible, I repeat, not to say a good word of praise for a journalism, which knows how to excite, as well as satisfy, the curiosity of a great people?

Go and ask the first hundred Frenchmen you meet in the streets of Paris what is the name of the president of the United States; you will find ninety-nine of them unable to tell you. The French-men is exclusive to the point of stupidity, and that which is not French possesses no interest for him. A dog run over in Paris is, in his eyes, a more interesting event than a presidential election in America. Enveloped in his exclusiveness, he knows nothing; in the matter of foreign questions, he is the most ignorant being in the world, and French journalism, obliged to study his tastes, serves him with nothing but French dishes. You must visit the offices of the great

New York dailles in the evening, if you would get an idea of the colossal There you see about fifty enterprises. reporters with their news all ready for print in their hands. Each one in turn passes before the heads of various departments, political, literary, dramatic, etc. "What have you?" asks an editor to

the first reporter who presents himself.
"An interview with Sarah Bern-"Very good. Half a column. And what have you?" he says, turning to the

second. "A report of John Smith, the banker's "Right. One column. And you?"

"I have an account of the president's forthcoming journey to the south."
When all the reporters have passed, they go to another room to reduce the articles to the required length. Over six hundred correspondents, scattered all over the globe, send in their telegrams, many of them by special wire; and the conversation which we have just overheard in the office begins again, this time with Washington, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Paris, London, Berlin, etc. "What have you for us this evening?"

says the editor to his correspondent in Berlin. "Bismarck threatens to send in his

resignation, "One column." "Boulanger has just received an ovation at Lille. A riot is feared in Paris, wires the Paris correspondent.

L'Capital. Send two columns." "A scandal in Rome. The marchioness o' N. has run away with her husband's secretary.

"Good. Where are they gone?" "No one knows." "No matter. Send a good stirring column all the same." I have seen, in American papers, European telegrams of 2,000 and even 3,000 words—at 12

cents a word. "What's his name, the financier, has made off," ticks the wire from Chicago. "A column. Send report and start on

scent of the fugitive."

When the telegraph has ceased ticking and the crowd of reporters have departed the chief editor, like a ship's captain, the last to leave the deck works on. He reads over everything sifts, corrects, cuts down, adds to, puts all in order, and towards 2 o'clock in the morning gives the order to print and

goes home. But once more all this is nothing. It is in the Sunday's issue that you have crowning feat of journalistic enterprise; thirty or thirty-two pages of telegrams articles, essays on politics, the drama, literature, pictures, the fashions; anecdotes, bon mots, interviews, stories for children, poetry, biographies, chats on science, the whole illustrated with portraits, sketches of interesting places mentioned in the text, caricatures, etc. etc. All this for the sum of three cents.

A HUMAN STATUE.

The New York Mercury prints the following wonderful story from a Padua correspondent:

An American gentleman staying at one of the prominent hotels here recently met with perhaps the most peculiar phenomenon of nature that it was ever the lot of any one to behold. Subjoined is the true version of his story in his own words: "I was standing on the steps of my hotel one evening towards the close of the year when a person approached me with whom I was slightly acquainted, having known him only since coming to Padua. There was a rather distinguished air about the man which quite carried out the idea suggested by his name, Count Orsina, namely, that he was probably of the old patrician stock he claimed to represent. What attracted my attention most forcibly, however, was the marble pallor of his complexion, which seemed positively deathly in its appearance, although his black eyes shone in an unusually lustrous manner, betokening exceptional vitality in one direction drug, it was impossible to use the speci-

at least. A few commonplace remarks opened our conversation, during which I kept my eyes fixed in such a manner upon my acquaintance that he could not help being cognizant of the fact. With a rather sad, smile, I thought, he remarked upon my curlosity, and putting out his hand bade me give him my own. To say that I was surprised when felt the dead, almost nerveless clasp of that frigid hand would inadequately describe my feelings, but my vis-a-vis continued to smile in his melancholly manner, and, seeing that I was inter

"Give me your hand again?"
I did so almost rejuctantly, and he touched it to his cheek, which, like his hand, presented only a cold, stony substance to my touch.

ested, he said:

"You would doubtless like me to explain this strange phenomena," he said. I nodded, "In the first place, I must request you to say as little to me as possible, on no account do anything which will startle me, as I am suffering from a peculiar disease which might prove fatal should any sudden move-ment of my body take place. Treat me with exactly the same consideration, he said, "as if I were a patient suffer

ing with acute heart disease."
"Would you prefer to be seated?" I asked, motioning as I did so to some seats on the veranda, but my mysterious companion shook his head. "I prefer to stand if monsieur has no

objection," he answered. Pointing to himself he said: "You see here one of the most remarkable cases that chemistry has ever been called on to investigate. I am the vic-tim of as peculiar a fate as it was ever mortal lot to endure. I am a living, breathing organism, and yet were it not for this ability to converse with you, and in a limited manner move about from place as I desire, I might be one of those wonderful creatures of Phidias, disentembed to delight and instruct the world by their marvelous perfection

of sculpture.
"Yes," he added with his melancholy smile, observing my incredulous look. 'It may seem strange to you that you should stand conversing with a marble statue, but such is a fact as surely as you are sharing the beautiful, balmy atmosphere and heavenly scenery with

me at this instant.
"YEARS AGO." HE CONTINUED. "I became addicted to the use of a cer-tain drug whose fatal effect I discovered too late to resist its wonderful necromancy. The only way in which I was deterred from using more of it even after its effect began to be perceptible was by my source of supply being effectually cut off. I used to obtain it in small quantities from a Greek sailor who ran into Leghorn from some small port in the Ionian archipelago, but could never succeed in inducing him to let me have more than a certain amount of it at one time. It was a compound and he claimed that it was put up by a sorceress who was believed to have had the preparation handed down to her through various generations of her family from a remote age. I do not of course know if her story be true, but if so it might easily explain to modern sculptors the reason why they are unable to equal the work of the ancients, for if its use was known to Phidias and his great cotemporaries it is more than likely that the way they produced their marvelous representations of living models was by simply selecting the most beautiful specimens among themselves and by the use of this drug gradnally transforming them into marble, but as I said, my supply was cut off, which accounts for my presence here this evening and my ability to narrate this strange experience in propia persona, otherwise I would now be existing only

as a geological curiosity.

"The suilor was shipwrecked — at least, so I heard. At any rate he never again came to Leghorn, and I had to dispense with my ecstasy-producing porson and sacrifice the heavenly dreams ts use would plunge me into sometimes for days and weeks at a time.

"There had begun to be noticeable a peculiar dryness and hardness of the skin, at first in special places, and then gradually extending all over my body, which I could not understa ndany more than the physicians to whom I applied. Personally I felt no inconvenience, and so determined to ignore the matter. Instead of this feeting passing away, however, I gradually began to feel the outer skin of my body tightening and hardening until I seemed to be entirely neased in a plaster of paris crust. This feeling increased continually, always from the outside, which peculiarity enabled me to preserve in so remarkable manner the faculties necessary to my

prolonged existence.
"You will observe," he continued, 'that the very best judges would fail to discover any difference now between my flesh and the purest Parian marble. The blood coagulating gradually during the process of petrifaction has left the dark streaky veins in exact reproduction of the quarried article, and did you behold me in pueris naturalibus nothing but my open eyes and my faculty of speech would induce you to believe you were not standing beside an ordinary stone statue." He removed his hat as he said this, showing that he was perfectly bald and not a hair was visible anywhere on his face.

"And yet you care to live?" I hazarded somewhat clumsily and cruelly. "I have a daughter," he replied, treatng my question as quite a natural one, otherwise I must confess life is little more than a burden to me now. only regret is that I was not permitted to continue the use of the drug and emonstrate what I believe to be the truth of my theory with regard to the Phidian masterpieces, but," he added somewhat sorrowfully, "the world is so skeptical, unless you can prove that things are actually so it is impossible to convince them, and perhaps the secret s wisely hidden from man to prevent the perpetuation of a cruel and inhuman

practice. At this moment my attention was arrested by a runaway team which was at that moment dashing towards the hotel at frantic speed, having completely paralyzed the efforts of the frightened coachman, and disregarding the warning which my strange friend had given me, I turned suddenly round and gave vent to an exclamation of surprise. Little did I think what effect my ill-

advised deed would have upon my com-

panion. Unable to resist the impulse to follow my example the count turned his head suddenly. I heard a snap like the the cracking of a bit of dell pottery and turned in time to catch the severed head of my unfortunate companion in my arms. The despairing look visible in his eyes as they caught mine for a brief moment haunts me to this moment, and their voiceless appeal meant a request, I conjecture, which I at once hastened to comply with. But alas! as I placed the severed portion upon the figure still standing erect by my side the eyes closed and the portentousness of death were apparent in the only portions of the organism which had retained thuir specific powers. I held in my hand only the marbled form of a man from which the spirit had flown. The body was taken to Rome, but the strange story concerning it was scarcely credited, as it was easy with those who had not witnessed the strange phenomenon in life to assume that some trick of the embalmers had produced the result. Petrifaction being only partial, owing to a cessation of the use of the

men for purposes of exhibition, as to remove the parts still remaining in a na-tural condition it would have been necessary to remove the shell, which could hardly have been done without breaking it, as the ease with which the head had become detached showed the very brittle condition it was in. In addition there were the objections o the daughter to such a course, which were insuperable. There are, therefore, at the present moment, only one or two persons actually acquainted with the mystery of the Count Orsina.

The Best in the World. Senator Henry C. Nelson, of New York, writes:

"SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., April 4, 1885. On the 27th of February, 1883, I was taken with a violent pain in the region of the kidneys. I suffered such agony that I could hardly stand up. As soon as possible I applied two Alleock's Porous Plasters, one over each kidney, and laid down. In an hour, to my surpries and delight, the pain had vanished and I was well. I were the plasters for a day or two as a precaution, and then removed them. I have been using At.t. COCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family for the last ten years, and have always found them the quickest and best external remedy for colds, strains and rheumatic affections From my experience I believe they are the best plasters in the world."

Divided Duties. New York Moreury: First Deacon (after the contribution boxes had been passed)-'You neglected to pass the pox to that well dressed stranger in

the front pew."
Second Deacon (a tailor)—"He is a customer of mine, and if he has any money I'd rather he'd bring it to my store and pay me something on account. I think the Lord can afford to wait bet-

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLES, OMAHA. UNION PACIFIC | Leave | Arrive

| Depot 10 and Marcy sta. | Omalia | Omaha. |
|--|---|--|
| Denver Expresss. Cheyenne Express. Kansas City Express. "Overland Flyer" All Trains Daily | 10:00 a. m. 1:55 p. m. *5:95 a. m. 7:25 p. m. | *3:45 p. m. *11:40 a. m *11:20 p. m. *7:30 a. m. |
| C. & NW. R. R. Depot 10 and Marcy sts. | Leave Omaha. | Arrive Omaha, |
| No. 6. No. 8. Vestibule, solid train from Omaha No. 4. No. 3. No. 7. Vestibule, solid train to Omaha No. 5. †All Trains Daily. | 9:15 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 6:15 p. m. | 10:00 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 7:05 p. m. |
| BURLINGTON ROUTE. Depot 10 and Mason sts. | Leave Omaha. | Arrive Omaha, |
| Chicago Fast Express Chicago Mail Chicago Local Denver Fast Express California Mail Colorado Mail Kansas City Express Kansas City Express C, M. & ST. PAUL Depot 10th and Marcy sts. | 3:50 p. m. 9:50 a. m. 6:25 p. m. 5:30 a. m. 9:15 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:50 p. m. Lenve Omaha. | 5:20 a.m. 6:35 b. m. 8:35 a.m. 3:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 9:40 a. m. 7:15 a. m. 7:05 b. m. Arrive Omaha. |
| No. 2 No. 4 | 9:15 a. m. 6:35 p. m. | |
| No. 3. C., ST. P., M. & O. Depot 15th & Webster sts. | Leave Omaha. | Arrive Omaha. |
| Sioux City. Bancroft Express. Oakland Accommodation St. Paul Limited. *Except Sunday. | 1:00 p. m. 5:20 p. m. 8:23 a. m. 7:0 p. m. | 1:00 p. m 10:00 a. m 5:00 p. m 8:40 a. m |
| MISSOURI PACIFIC. Depot läth & Webster sts. | Leave Omaha. | Arrive Omaha. |
| Day Express Night Express F., E. & M. V. R. R. Depot 15th & Webster sts. | 10:30 a.m. 8:30 p. m. Leave Omaha. | 6:30 a. m. 6:05 p. m Arrive Omaha. |
| Hastings & Superior Pas Lincoln Passenger Norfolk Passenger | 9:00 a, m 5:15 p, m 5:15 p, m | 4:45 p. m. 10:15 a. m. 10:15 a. m. |
| Sioux City & Pacific R. R. | Leave Omaha | Arrive Omaha |
| St. Paul Express. *Daily. †Daily Except Sunday. | 7:00 p. m. | 8:40 a. m |
| | TRAINS | |

| and at the Summit in Omaha. | | | | | | |
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| Broad- way. | Trans- fer. | Omaha depot. | Sheely | South Omaha | Al- bright. | |
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8:50 8:55 9:97 9:15

10:50 11:55 11:07 11:15

11:50 11:55 P M. P. M. 12:95

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No. 2 6:00 p.m. A No. 1 7:00 a.m.
No. 6 6:00 a.m. C No. 5 5:50 p.m.
No. 4 9:00 a.m. A No. 5 6:45 p.m.
CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY.
No. 4 9:00 a.m. A No. 5 7:30 a.m.
No. 6 6:50 p.m. A No. 5 6:50 p.m.
No. 6 6:50 p.m. A No. 3 6:50 p.m.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.
No. 6 9:40 a.m. A No. 3 6:50 p.m.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.
No. 6 9:40 a.m. A No. 3 7:10 a.m. No. 6. 9:49 s. m. A No. 3 7:10 s. m., No. 4 6:00 p. m. D No. 1 7:00 s. m., No. 2 8:10 p. m. A No. 5 6:45 p. m., B No. 2 ... 8:10 p. m. A No. 5 ... 6:45 p. m., CHICACO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL. A No. 2 ... 9:40 a. m. A No. 1 ... 6:50 a. m. A No. 4 ... 7:00 p. m. A No. 3 ... 6:50 p. m. KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH & COUNCIL BLUFFS.

A No. 2 ... 9:25 a. m. A No. 3 ... 6:30 a. m. A No. 4 ... 9:20 p. m. A No. 1 ... 6:39 p. m. A No. 4 ... 9:20 p. m. A No. 1 ... 6:39 p. m. SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.

A No. 10 ... 7:95 a. m. A No. 9 ... 8:55 a. m. A No. 12 ... 7:90 p. m. A No. 11 ... 9:00 p. m. OMAHA & ST. LOUIS.

A No. 8 ... 4:35 p. m. A No. 7 ... 12:00 m. A daily: B daily except Saturday: C except Sunday; D except Monday; *1 last mail. The time given above is for Transfer, there being from five to ten minutes between Transfer and local depots

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